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(54) Jointing system

(57) The jointing system involves a jointing device and a method of joining elongate strips such as extruded plastic or rubber trim strips and sealing strips.

The jointing device comprises a basic jointing member 10 (Fig. 1) with extensions 11 and 12, on either side of a central land 13, each provided with wedge-shaped barbs 14 and 15 respectively. The barbs 14, 15 prevent removal of the strips 19, 20 when a joint is made so that it can be inserted either way round into the strips.

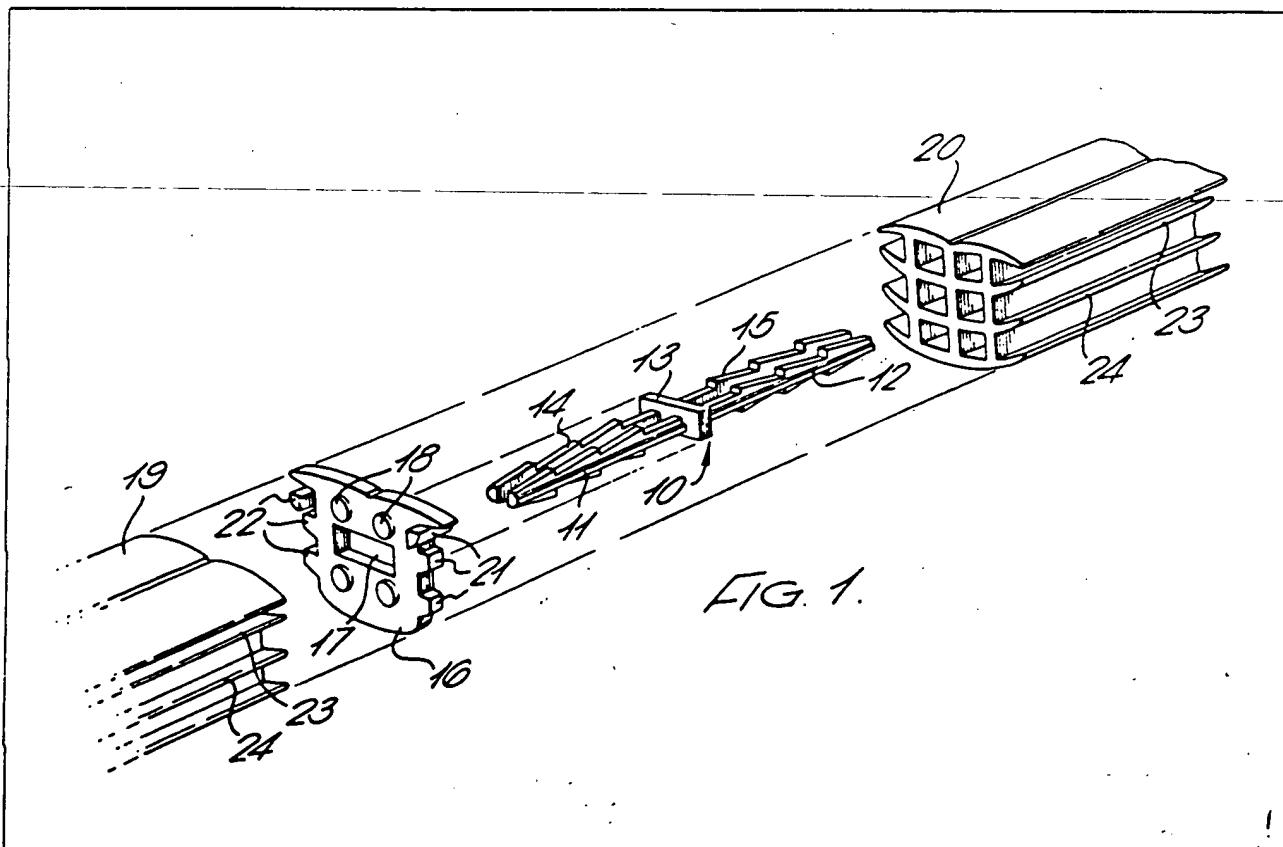
A washer 16 which conforms ex-

ternally with the strips has a central slot 17 adapted to engage over the land 13 on the jointing member 10, and lobes 18 to engage in corresponding apertures in the ends of the strips 19 and 20.

To assemble the joint, one end of the jointing member is inserted in the central aperture in the end of the sealing strip 20. The washer 16 is then slid over the jointing member 10 so that the land 13 is engaged in the slot 17.

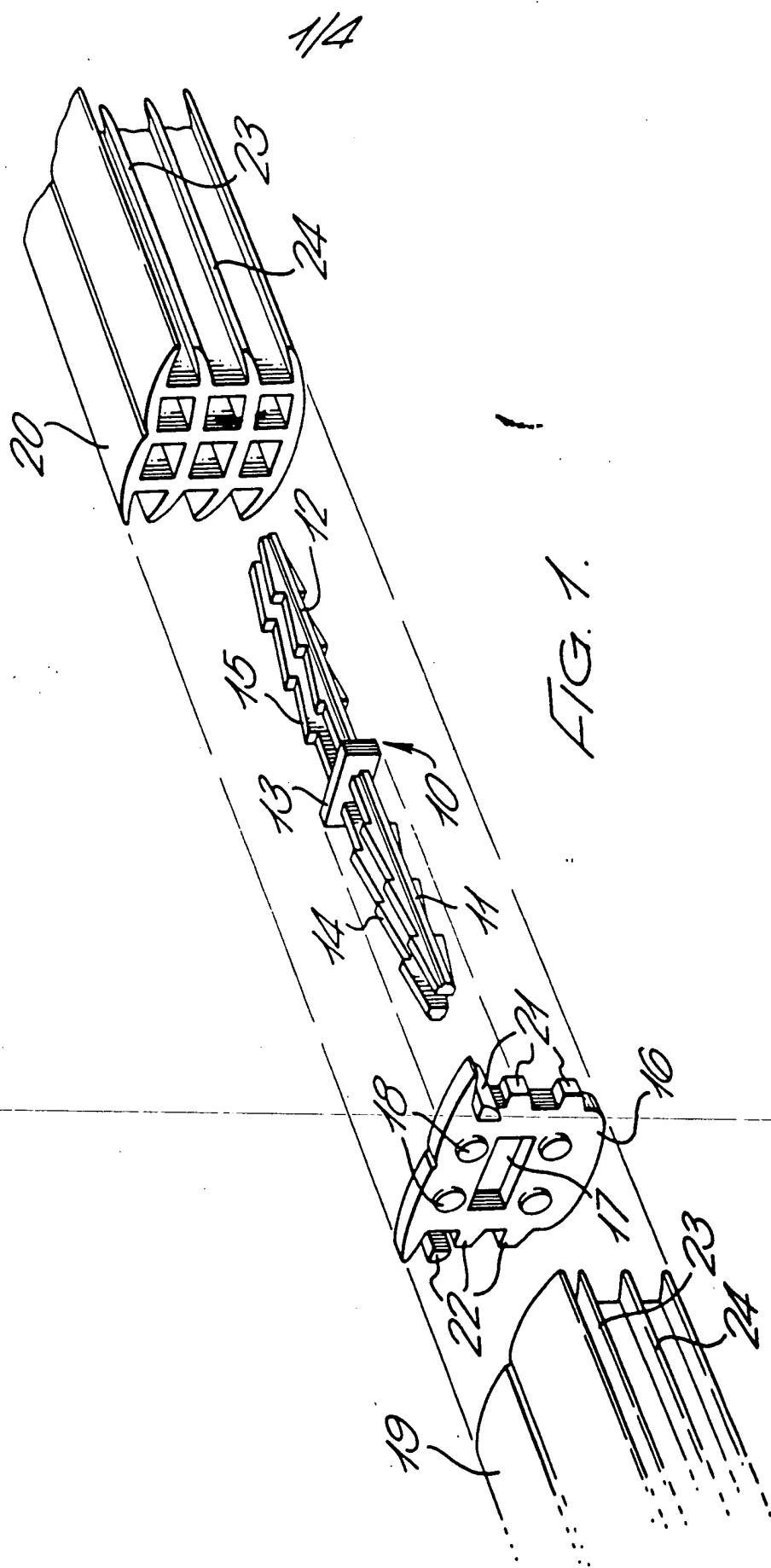
The other end of the jointing member 10 is then inserted into a central aperture in the strip 19 and two strips are then compressed by exerting pressure on each towards the washer and this compression results in a firm permanent seal being effected.

It is not necessary to use any adhesive, although if a permanent joint is required adhesive may be used.



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FIG. 2.

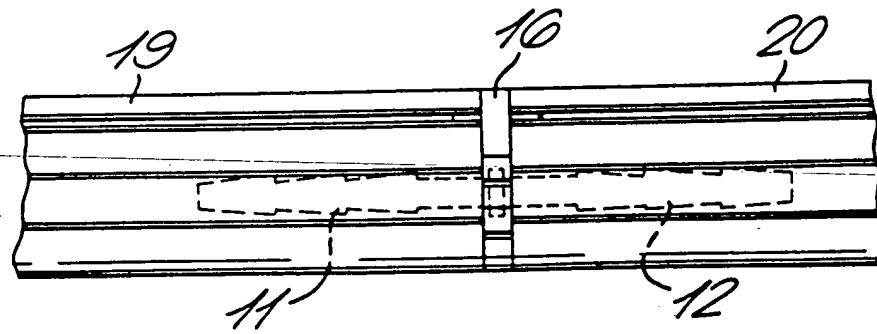
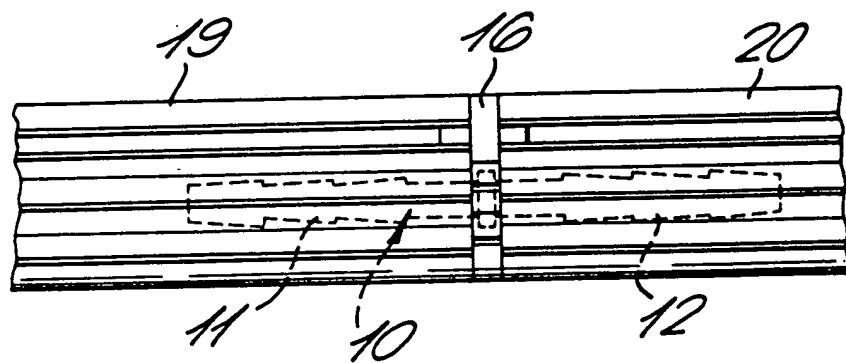


FIG. 3.

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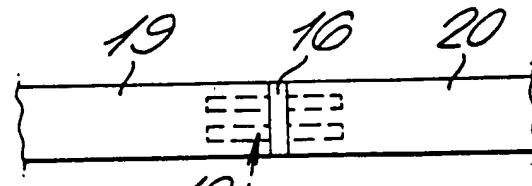


FIG. 4.

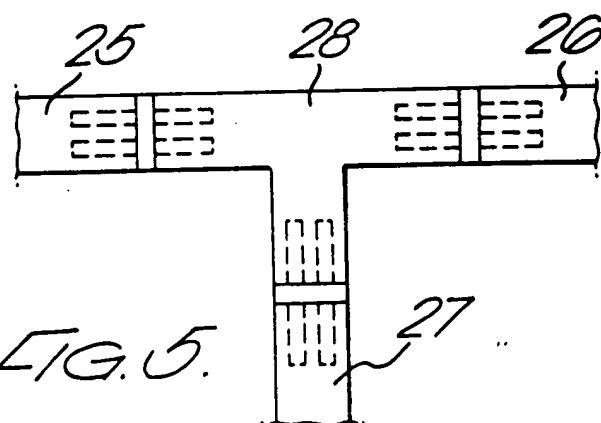


FIG. 5.

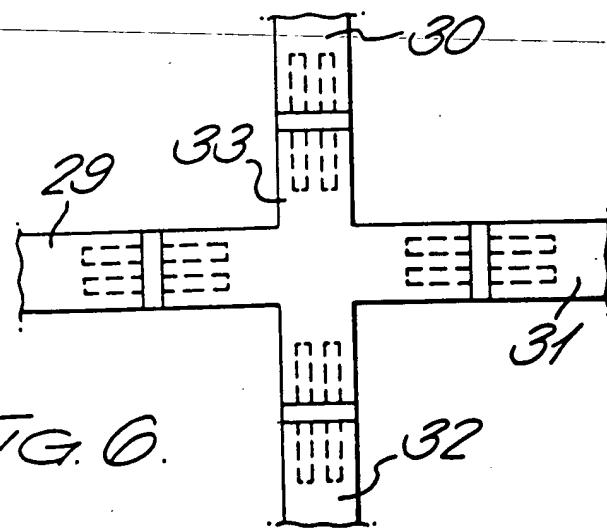


FIG. 6.

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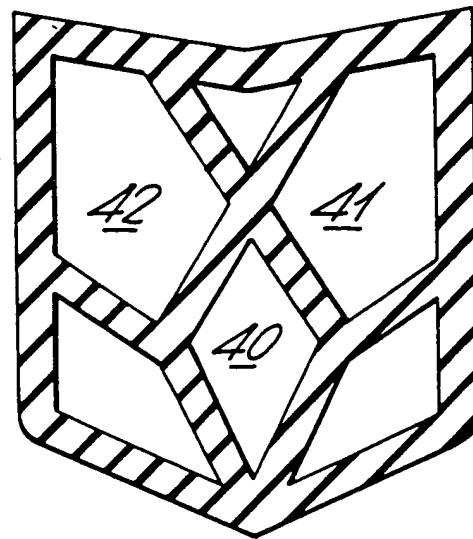
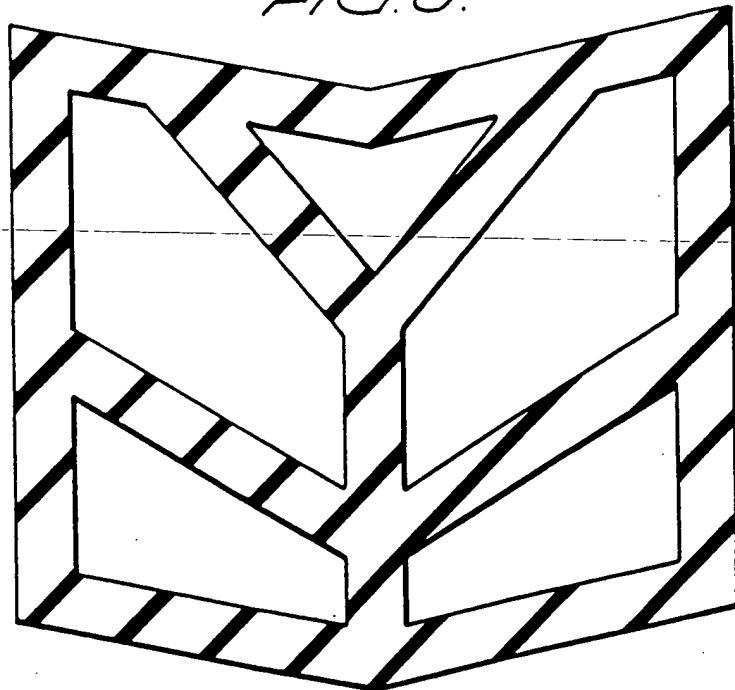


FIG. 7.

FIG. 8.



SPECIFICATION

Jointing system

5 This invention relates to a jointing system and to a method of jointing elongated strips such as sealing strips, trim strips and the like.

An object of the invention is to provide a simple jointing system and method of jointing 10 which will join two strips together mechanically without the use of sealants, adhesives, vulcanising techniques, etc.

A further object is to provide a very simple system in which a maximum of two components are employed for making a joint. 15

The invention may for example be applied to joining linear lengths of rubber compression seals, lengths of plastic compression seals or trim strips, and in similar situations 20 where two lengths of strip-like material have to be joined.

The invention has particular application where the lengths of material to be joined are of a resilient nature but the invention is not 25 restricted to that particular application.

In GB-A-1037426, US-A-3643989 and DT-OLS-1809159, hollow strip jointing dowels or connectors provided with barbed end portions are shown which push into the 30 hollows in the strips. These, however, suffer from the disadvantage that they do not form a waterproof and tidy seal at the join of the strips.

It is also known, e.g. from US-A-3004784 35 to provide metal scaffold connectors having two projecting pin members for engagement in the adjacent ends of two scaffold poles or the like, which are integral with a central enlarged circular flange. These are not suitable for joining flexible strips, and, having an 40 integral flange, can only be used to join two round tubes.

In accordance with this invention, a jointing 45 system for joining lengths of hollow sealing strip, trim strip or the like, includes an elongated jointing member comprising a central land with extensions on each side of the land, the extensions having self-retaining features such as barbs, and a sealing washer which 50 has an aperture shaped to receive the land on the jointing member, the external configuration of the washer at least substantially matching that of the strips to be joined, so as to form a smooth joint between the lengths of 55 sealing strip, trim strip or the like.

Preferably, the barbs are arranged in opposite senses so that the jointing member resists 60 removal from both of the joined strips of material and maintains the strips in sealing engagement with the washer.

The sealing washer may also have lobes 65 adapted to engage apertures in the ends of the strips so as to locate the washer correctly between the adjacent lengths of strip. The jointing member and the barbs on the jointing

member may be made, for example, by injection moulding a high-impact resistant plastic such as nylon, or glass-filled nylon, or similar material. The sealing washer is preferably an

70 injection-moulded sponge rubber washer although a plastic material washer could equally well be used.

Alternatively, both the jointing member and the washer could be of metal if the strips to 75 be joined are themselves metallic.

Other materials could be used to suit the materials of which the strips are made.

The jointing member is particularly advantageous when applied to a rubber compression 80 seal strip because the resilient nature of the rubber compression seal ensures that when the jointing member is inserted into apertures in two lengths of the compression seal, with the washer between the two lengths, the 85 washer will be under compression when the joint is completed, thus ensuring a neat and permanent joint.

From another aspect, the invention comprises a method of joining two lengths of 90 hollow sealing strip, trim strip or the like, comprising inserting a barbed extension of a jointing member into one apertured end of the strip, sliding a washer which has an external profile at least substantially matching that of 95 the two lengths of strip to be joined and an aperture adapted to fit over a land on a jointing member, onto the jointing member, and then inserting the other extension of the jointing member into an aperture in the other 100 strip, and pushing the two ends of the strips towards each other so that the jointing member is firmly gripped within the strips by the barbs engaging in the apertures in the strips and the washer is under compression from the 105 resilient nature of the strips.

If the strips are not already square at their ends they must be cut squarely first before making the joint.

A further feature of this invention is that the 110 jointing member is completely symmetrical so that it can be inserted either way round into the strips.

The jointing member may be used to join a straight length of strip to a straight length or 115 to create a T-joint or to create a cross-joint, or any other kind of joint between two strips.

Several embodiments of jointing system according to the invention are now described by way of example with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:-

Figure 1 is an exploded isometric view of a jointing system and two strips of rubber compression sealing material which are to be joined;

125 Figure 2 is a side view of the assembled joint when uncompressed;

Figure 3 is a side view of the assembled joint when compressed;

130 Figure 4 is a diagrammatic illustration of a linear joint between two lengths of sealing

strip;

Figure 5 is a similar view of a T-joint;

Figure 6 illustrates a cross-joint, and

Figures 7 & 8 are end views of two alternative strips which could be joined in accordance with the present invention.

Referring to the drawings, Fig. 1 shows a basic jointing member 10 which comprises jointing extensions 11 and 12 on either side of a central land 13. Extensions 11 and 12 are each provided with wedge-shaped barbs 14 and 15 respectively. It will be noted that the barbs 14 are so orientated that they will prevent removal of the strip shown on the left of the drawing when a joint is made and the barbs 15 are oppositely orientated so that they will prevent removal of the sealing strip shown on the right of the drawing. The jointing member is symmetrical, i.e. non-handed, so that it can be inserted either way round into the strips. As shown, each extension 11 and 12 has two fingers, one for insertion in respective retention apertures in the strips.

25 A washer 16 is used with the jointing member 10. The washer has a central aperture 17 adapted to engage over the land 13 on the jointing member 10. It also has lobes 18 adapted to engage in corresponding apertures in the ends of the strips 19 and 20. The washer has sealing projections 21 and 22 adapted to locate with sealing fins such as 23, 24 on the strips to be joined. Accordingly, the external configuration of the washer 16 matches the external configuration of the two strips 19 and 20 to be joined.

To assemble the joint, one end of the jointing member 10 is inserted in the central apertures in the end of the sealing strip 20 after the end of the sealing strip 20 has been cut square. The washer 16 is then slid over the jointing member 10 so that the land 13 is engaged in the slot 17.

The other end of the jointing member 10 is then inserted into the central apertures in the strip 19 and two strips are then compressed by exerting pressure on each towards the washer 16 and this compression results in a firm permanent seal being effected, the jointing member being held firmly in position within the strips by means of the lands 14 and 15.

It is not necessary to use any adhesive, although if a permanent joint is required adhesive may be used.

The mechanical seal between the two lengths of rubber compression seal is quite effective for all normal usage.

The assembled joint when in the uncom-pressed state is shown in Fig. 2 and the effect of compressing the joint is illustrated in Fig. 3.

The jointing system in accordance with this invention may be used, for example, as illus-trated in Fig. 4 to make a linear joint between

two strips 19 and 20.

Alternatively, three jointing members 10 may be employed as shown in Fig. 5 to make a T-joint between three strips 25, 26 and 27 and a T-joint of moulded rubber 28.

Again, as shown in Fig. 6, four of the jointing members may be used to join strips 29, 30, 31 and 32 by means of a moulded rubber cross 33.

75 Two alternative strips which can be joined in accordance with the present invention are shown in Figs. 7 and 8. The central passageways in these strips differ from those in the strips 19 and 20 of Fig. 1, and the jointing extensions 11 and 12 shown in Fig. 1 will therefore have to be of a different construction for use with the strips of Figs. 7 and 8. For example, each extension may only have a single barbed finger shaped to fit into aper-ture 40 in the strip of Fig. 7, or there may be two suitably shaped barbed fingers to fit in apertures 41 and 42. Similar considerations apply for the construction of strip shown in fig. 8. It will of course be appreciated that 90 hollow strips of various different cross-sections can be joined using the system of this invention. In all cases, special sealing washers will be required to match the external shape of the strips, and the jointing member will have to 95 be designed so that its end extensions fit into the strips to be joined.

In the above-described jointing systems, the strips to be joined have been described as being hollow. It is envisaged, however, that 100 the strips may be formed of a soft material in the centre, e.g. sponge rubber, and that the barbs on the jointing member may be totally embedded in the soft material. The word "hollow" in the appended claims should be 105 interpreted to embrace this construction.

CLAIMS

1. A jointing system for joining lengths of sealing strip, trim strip or the like, including 110 an elongated jointing member comprising a central land with extensions on each side of the land, the extensions have self-retaining features and a sealing washer which has an aperture shaped to receive the land on the 115 jointing member, the external configuration of the washer at least substantially matching that of the strips to be joined so as to form a smooth joint between the lengths of sealing strip, trim strip or the like.
- 120 2. A jointing system according to claim 1 in which the self-retaining features are barbs.
3. A jointing system according to claim 2 and in which the barbs extend in opposite senses so that the jointing member resists 125 removal from both of the joined strips of material.
4. A jointing system according to any one of claims 1-3 and in which the sealing washer has lobes adapted to engage apertures 130 in the ends of the strips so as to locate the

washer correctly between the adjacent lengths of strip.

5. A jointing system according to any preceding claim and in which the jointing member and the barbs on the jointing member are made by injection moulding a high-impact resistant plastic such as nylon, or glass-filled nylon, or similar material.

10. A jointing system according to any one of claims 1-5 and in which the sealing washer is an injection moulded sponge rubber washer.

15. A jointing system according to any one of claims 1-5 and in which the sealing washer is made of a plastics material.

20. A jointing system according to any one of claims 1-7 in combination with two lengths of resiliently deformable strip, the jointing member having its respective extensions inserted into apertures in the two lengths of the strip, with the washer between the two lengths, the washer being under compression, thus ensuring a neat and permanent joint.

25. A jointing system according to any one of claims 1-9 in which the jointing member is completely symmetrical so that it can be inserted either way round into the strips.

30. A method of joining two lengths of sealing strip, trim strip or the like, comprising inserting a barbed extension of a jointing member into one apertured end of one strip, sliding a washer which has an external profile at least substantially matching that of the two lengths of strip and has an aperture adapted 35 to fit over a land on the jointing member, onto the jointing member, and then inserting the other extension of the jointing member into an aperture in the other strip, and pushing the two ends of the strips towards each 40 other so that the jointing member is firmly gripped within the strips by the barbs engaging in the apertures in the strips and the washer is under compression from the resilient nature of the strips.

45. A method according to claim 11, and in which the ends of the strips are cut squarely before making the joint.

50. A jointing system substantially as hereinbefore particularly described with reference to, and as illustrated in, the accompanying drawings.

55. A method of joining two strips of elongated material substantially as hereinbefore particularly described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

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